

MR. MAN:

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE

You Are Letting Some Mighty Valuable Time Go By

And each day that you fail to act it is your loss and means you are going to work harder tomorrow than you did today for your negligence. Unless you wake up to the importance of deciding and acting you are going to let some mighty good opportunities pass by. It will only be a few more days until you should be planting crops, then in a few more weeks you will be reaping your harvest. One of these harvests will make you independent for life and still you are waiting, undecided, and next year may find you in the same condition except without the opportunity to get such a proposition as we are offering you today.

We Will Continue to Give Six Years' Time

A small cash payment down. We assure you that these farms will pay for themselves with the first crop, support a family in comfort and increase as fast, if not faster, than any farm lands in the entire country.

During the Past Week, Several of These 5, 10 and 20 Acre Tracts

Have been sold. There are not many more and next week there may not be a single one. A party will go this week to see these lands and there is room for a few more who want to become independent.

We Could Sell Every Foot of These 5, 10 and 20 Acre Tracts

Within the next few weeks without urging you to the importance of acting. There are many worthy men in this country who want to succeed and who know better than to delay as they have. They know that every word we have said about these tracts were absolutely the truth, yet they have not acted. To act means to investigate what we have claimed of these farms and see if they will pay for themselves the first year. See if these farms are under irrigation and located in the heart of the Mesilla Valley. Investigate what adjoining land did last year and then for your family's sake, if not your own, act.

We Want This Community Settled

With the best, most progressive and happiest people in the country and you will be interested in the proposition. Remember, one crop of cantaloupes, onions and other vegetables will pay for the farm with the first crop, but we give you six years

HATTON REALTY COMPANY

224 Mesa Ave.

Both Phones

FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

JOHN BULL ON THE PACIFIC

HOW THE BRITISH HOLD COMMERCIAL GATEWAY OF CHINA.

The Enormous Trade of Hongkong and Its Great Possibilities—The New Buildings and How They Are Made—Women Labor at 10 Cents a Day—Where the Girls Carry Bricks on Their Shoulders—Night Scenes—A Look at the Shops—Sports of the Far East—Hongkong Clubs, Etc., Etc.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter)

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—The booming cities of the world are now on this side of the Pacific. The awakening of Asia is bringing in capital from Europe and the United States, and the whole continent seems to have sprung into life. Yokohama has doubled since I last saw it. Tokio is now bigger than Chicago. Osaka will rank with Philadelphia and Shanghai as ahead of Boston or St. Louis. Hongkong, away down here at the southern end of China, has now a population of 400,000 and it promises to be one of the greatest cities of the world. It belongs to the British. It had only 2000 Chinese fishermen in it when they took it in 170 years ago. It is now one of the great ports of the world and the people here claim that it has more tonnage than Liverpool or London.

Within the past year a railroad has been started at the suburb of Kowloon on the mainland. This is being built to Canton, and it will give Hongkong rail connections with that city and all interior China. The road is known as the Canton-Kowloon railway. At Canton it joins the trunk line running north to Hankow, the concession for which was given to the Americans, but sold back to the Chinese. The Chinese are now building that road, and when it is completed there will be a through freight and passenger service from Peking to Hongkong and the whole of the empire will be tributary to this port. Canton itself has a population of over 2,000,000. Hankow and its sister cities are still larger, and that trunk road will tap a population fully as great as that of the United States. Several other railroad systems now building will connect with it and this city will then be the southern gateway to China by rail, as well as by sea.

The Hongkong of Today.
It is a question whether Hongkong will not soon surpass the other ports of the world in the amount of its shipping. It now handles about \$300,000,000 worth of freight a year, and more than 11,000,000 tons of goods come in and go out of its harbor every 12 months. This freight is carried upon about 50,000 different vessels. The most of them are Chinese, but there are also great steamers from Europe and the United States. There are five different lines which connect Hongkong with America, and more than that which go to Japan. You can get a ship here any day for Europe by way of the Suez canal, and there are

regular services to the Philippines, Australia, the Dutch East Indies and almost every point in the Pacific and Indian oceans. The port is free and an enormous amount of freight is transhipped to the other countries and islands nearby.

The passenger service by way of Hongkong is also important. By changing boats you can reach almost any point from this place. There are vessels which leave nightly for Canton and almost every day for Shanghai. The fare to Canton is \$8 and to Shanghai \$60. It costs \$70 to Singapore, and the time is five days. A like amount will take you to Bangkok, and for \$75 you may go to Saigon in Cochinchina. It is only two days and \$60 to Manila, while one may have a passage to Melbourne, Australia, for \$150. There are steamers once or twice a week for the American continent. The time is less than a month, and the cost is \$225 in gold. The distance to San Francisco is over 6000 miles, and to Singapore about 1500. It is 800 miles from here to Shanghai, 1400 to Kobe, less than 1500 to Yokohama, and about 100 miles more to Vladivostok, on the eastern end of the trans-Siberian railroad.

The Crown Colony.
Hongkong is a crown colony. It was ceded to Great Britain by China in 1841. It has grown steadily since then, and it is now a military and naval station of first class importance. It is the headquarters of the China squadron, comprising about 60 vessels in all, and has an imperial garrison of 3500 troops. It is ruled by a governor, appointed by the king of England, and the man now in charge is Sir Frederick D. Lugard, who made himself famous as governor of Nigeria. Sir Frederick receives a salary of \$30,000 a year, and has a cabinet and a legislative council to help him, two of whom are Chinese.

How Hongkong Looks.
But let us take a look at the human side of the island. This little block of land is surrounded by water. It is only a hill of basalt, schist and granite washed by the sea. If a giant could stand it on end it might be whirled around like a top. Its base is so small that a railroad train could run around it in less than an hour, and it ends in a peak 1800 feet high. The island lies close to the mainland, and with the peninsula of Kowloon it has a harbor of 10 square miles, filled with shipping and craft of

all kinds. The boat population numbers 55,000, and you come to the island through a swarm of sampans, worked by women, who stand up and scull their boats much like the gondoliers of Venice. Some of them have babies fastened to their backs, and the little ones bob up and down as their mothers bend to their oars. The babies are held on by squares of cloth tied on by straps around the waists and necks of the mothers. The bare legs of the little ones stick out in front.

A City of Pigeon Holes.
Coming into Hongkong the mountainous island towers high above you, the upward slopes covered with green. The shores are lined with buildings five or six stories high, with galleries running along their fronts story above story. These galleries are divided into sections, and the shores seem to be walled with them. At the foot are the warehouses and exporting establishments, which take care of the shipping. Above them are the offices and mercantile parts of the city, and still further back, climbing the hill, the many white cream and rose colored pigeon-holed structures which form the residences. The buildings extend from the sea up the mountain for a distance of a thousand feet or more at an angle of almost 45 degrees. Streets have been cut out around the hill, making the whole a series of terraces, and these are bisected at right angles by other highways and by a cog railroad which leads to the hotels on the peak.

The business parts of Hongkong would be fine anywhere. The Hongkong Club cost \$250,000 and the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, as well as fine offices as any financial institution of the United States. A new postoffice is now going up, and there are great buildings rising on that part of the harbor which has been reclaimed from the sea. The material is granite and the mortar is carried to the masons by women who are paid about 10 cents a day. Brick and stone and all sorts of building materials are freighted about in the same way. Each woman has on her shoulder a pole with a basket fastened to either end of it, and the baskets are filled with bricks or stones. A good lusty girl will carry 100 pounds at one load, and bare-armed and bare-legged she grunts as she toils her way up the hill. There are children carrying smaller burdens, and do similar work and who are still more meekly paid.

Chinese Cheap Labor.
Indeed, everything is cheap in Hongkong. The city is governed by the British and public transportation is regulated by law. The town is so steep that it is almost impossible to get about except in chairs or jinrikishas. The jinrikishas are baby carriages on wheels, with bare legged, bare headed coolies as horses. They will carry you anywhere in Hongkong for about 3 cents of our money a trip, and for 10 cents they will go on the trot for an hour. You may hire one a half day for a quarter, and twelve hours for a dollar in silver, which means about 45 cents gold. Some of the streets are so steep that the jinrikishas cannot go up them. In such places sedan chairs carried on the shoulders of men are for hire. The Hongkong chair of this kind is made of wicker. It is a box with a chair inside it, and a soft wicker back, against

which one leans as he rides. It has arms for the elbows and to these elastic poles about as big around as your wrist and 18 feet long are fastened. Inside the poles, in front and behind, stand the two bearers, bareheaded, yellow skinned coolies with their pigtailed around their heads. They rest the two poles on their shoulders and trot along single file. The passengers are often heavy Britishers or fleshy Chinese, and the poles rub the skin off the shoulders, or make it callous so that it grows as thick as your heel. The usual rate for these chairs is about 4 cents a trip, and I can ride about all day in one for 10 cents an hour. The men are anxious to work, and when I raise my hand three or four sets of bearers come up on the trot and fight for my custom.

Hongkong at Night.
I took a tramp about Hongkong last night to see how the city looks after dark. It is not as wide-open as Chicago, New York, Paris or London, although I am told that all sorts of wickedness goes on in the narrow alleys which climb up the hills. Last night everything was quiet. The great buildings were as dark as a pocket, and the pigeon-hole balconies appeared to be dead eyes in the rays of the electric lamps. A gloom covered the mountains back of the town, the green woods turning to blue in the darkness and the house lights shining like stars below the clouds which enveloped the peak.

I walked along Queen's road to the Clock Tower and stopped there under the electric light to watch the night crowd as it passed. It was a cosmopolitan one such as you will see nowhere except in Hongkong. There were turbaned, black bearded Sikh policemen guarding the traffic, British soldiers in uniform who belong to the garrison, and sailors in the different dress of a half dozen nations. The natives of the world come to Hongkong and their cadets and marines may be seen any night on the streets. There were many East Indians clad in their calicoes, brown-skinned Malays from the Philippines and Borneo, Japanese from all parts of the west, Sampan women in wide trousers and cotton chemises moved along here and there on bare feet, and rich Chinese merchants took up the greater part of the sidewalk with their silk gowns and cloth boots. The mid-street were filled with coolies, and over the roads was passed an endless procession of rickshaws and chairs. One long line of the latter was filled with English young men and women going to a dance of the Centipede Club. This club has 50 members; and hence 100 legs all of which delight to trip along in the bare dance and waiters. Then there were also Parsee girls with white shawls over their faces, riding about with their lovers, and black-skinned Kilings half clad in white cotton.

By and by it began to rain and the water came down in sheets. It drenched the sampan girls, so that their chemises clung to their skins, and the persons. The sailors ran for shelter and the street policemen put on ratn coats and caps over their turbans. The ricksha men and chair bearers dragged out coats of palm leaves and covered their heads with hats of rattan as big

as umbrellas. The latter were painted bright blue, the palm leaves looked like feathers, and as they trotted along inside the shafts they seemed to be yellow-legged birds, with blue topknots harnessed to the chairs and carriages.

Shopping in Hongkong.

This is a good place to shop. The travel is so great that curio dealers and other merchants from all over the east have opened stores here, and they offer the most beautiful goods of the orient. There are many East Indians who sell embroideries, silver and carpets, and Chinese who display all the wealth of Canton. The silverware is beautiful and cheap. It is made of coin silver and is decorated with dragons and other exquisite carvings. I bought a solid tea set the other day the metal of which alone weighed \$50, that many coins being placed in one bowl of the scales, while the pitcher, sugar bowl and teapot were on the other. The price of the set was \$100 in silver, the extra \$50 representing the workmanship. Fifty dollars in silver is less than \$25 gold, and out of that came the profit of the dealer and the wages of the artist who had spent a month or more in the curving. The same tea set would sell for twice as much in the United States.

Among the other beautiful things sold here are blackwood furniture, richly carved; women's dresses of grass cloth, decorated with the most exquisite embroidery; chairs and sofas of wicker work covered with linen fiber, as well as rare porcelains and bamboo ware. Table linens are especially cheap, and embroidered centerpieces and doilies of grass cloth are not at all costly. Much fine jewelry is sold, including some set with pearls and precious stones. Articles in jade are a specialty of Chinese and the best of them bring high prices. All gold jewelry is made 22 or more carats fine. It is so soft that it wears away easily, but it is always worth its weight in gold.

The Cloaks of Peking.
Embroidered coats, like those used for opera cloaks at home, are sold here; but the best place to buy such things is in Peking, and that from the palaces. The supplies furnished free to the imperial family and court are enormous, and the emperors sell the surplus to merchants and peddlers; so that one has a chance now and then to buy for a song a cloak which has been worn by a princess. Such garments are brought in bales to the foreign hotels of Peking and displayed there for sale. Some of the coats may be a bit soiled, but many are new, and there are chances for big bargains. The same is true of furs of all kinds, from sables to squirrel, the prices in most cases being far below those of the United States. This is especially true at the present time, on account of the deaths in the imperial family, by which the officials have had to dispense with the wearing of all furs not of the white or mourning color.

Hongkong Sports.
I happen to be here at the time of the races. The chief stores and business offices are all closed, and the banks have not been opened for three days. There is no chance to get money on saints' days, race days or any other holidays. When there is a cricket or

football match every financial institution shuts its doors, and the clerks go out to play or look on. These Britishers of the far east are fond of amusements, and they believe in the college boy's motto:

"When fun and duty clash, let duty go to smash."

They have their clubs at every port. I found them in all the leading Japanese cities, and also in Tientsin, Peking and at the other places in China where foreigners stay. Shanghai is a city of clubs, and its British and German clubhouses are among the finest of the far east. The races of the place are national events which bring crowds from the country about. They are participated in by gentlemen jockeys who train their own ponies.

Hongkong vies with Shanghai as a club center. It has a dozen or more of such institutions. The Hongkong clubhouse is situated down by the sea. It is a magnificent building, which compares well with similar houses in New York and Chicago. The Germans have a club here. The Portuguese meet together in Shelley street, and the Japanese club has a building on the Ice House road. There are a number of recreation clubs. One is made up of government clerks, another is the Ladies' Tennis club and others are devoted to cricket, football and golf. There are chess clubs, polo clubs and yacht clubs, the latter holding regattas every December. The jockey clubs have their biggest races in February, and in addition to these there are annual athletic meets between the residents and the soldiers of the garrison, as well as swimming matches and boat races. Hongkong has a philharmonic society and an amateur dramatic club. It has also large Chinese theaters which are open day and night.

An Intellectual Center.
Hongkong is psychically alive. It has English and Chinese dailies and weeklies. It has colleges and schools and churches galore. There is an Episcopal cathedral which was built in 1842, a church known as St. Peter's, erected long ago for the seamen at West Point, and Protestant and Roman Catholic churches and chapels. The Catholics have also a cathedral. The Jews have a synagogue, the Mohammedans have two mosques, and the Sikhs a temple, where they worship their gods. There are also convents, orphanages and

foundling asylums, as well as hospitals and other charitable institutions of various kinds. Altogether the town is alive.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Let us forget let's keep our money at home and still get the best. Globe Flour.

DR. N. G. CHE HOK.

Chinese Physician, Cures

Lung trouble, asthma, catarrh in all its forms, dyspepsia, nervousness, heart disease, kidney, liver and bladder trouble, rheumatism and blood poison eradicated immediately. Cancer cured. No mercury or minerals used. Nervous debility cured as by magic. Allments peculiar to women cured without a knife.
105 N. Campbell. Bell Phone 3913.

El Paso Dairy Company

PRODUCERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Pure Milk and Cream

Phones: Bell 346 Auto 1150
Office 313 N. Oregon St.

BLOOD POISON

Bone Pain, Cancer, Scaly Skin, Pimples

B. B. Cures Above Troubles. Also Eczema and Rheumatism.
For 25 years Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) has been curing yearly thousands of sufferers from Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison, and all forms of Blood and Skin Diseases, Cancer, Rheumatism and Eczema. We solicit the most obstinate cases, because B. B. Cures where all else fails. If you have aches and pains in Bones, Back or Joints, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Itching, Watery Blisters or Open Humors, Rashes or Pimples of Eczema, Boils, Swellings, Eating Sores, take B. B. B. It kills the poison, purifies the blood, stops all aches, pains and itching, curing the worst case of Blood Poison, Rheumatism or Eczema.
BOTANIC BLOOD BALM (B. B. B.) is pleasant and safe to take; composed of pure Botanic ingredients. It purifies and enriches the blood. DRUGGISTS \$1 PER LARGE BOTTLE.
SAMPLE SENT FREE by writing to BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Vapo-Cresolene

(Established 1879)
An Inhalation for
Whooping-Cough, Croup,
Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,
Bronchitis, Diphtheria.
Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics.
Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy for diseases of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach?
Cresolene cures because the air, rendered strongly antiseptic, is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.
For irritated throat there is nothing better than Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets.
Send 5c in postage for sample bottle.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
Send postal for descriptive booklet.
Vapo-Cresolene Co.,
120 Fulton Street,
New York.